THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

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No advertisemenst inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

Written for the Union Banner.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE 23D A. C.

ON A LADY'S CURLS.

Come gentle muse, inspire my pen,
And help me to indite a rhyme,
On things almost beyond my ken,
Oh! Goddess pray keep me in time.

This little town is full of dears
Of varied sizes, shapes and forms;
Of varied notions, hopes and years,
Of power to raise and quell, fierce storms.

Some forms celestial, some divine;
Some forms terrestrial, course and fair,
With dancing eyes, with features fine,
With black, brown, auburn and red hair.

But none so gay, so fresh, so true
So brilliant, witty, full of life
As she whose curls I now review
Ah! she will make a splendid wife.

Adown her cheeks they float, they hang
In ringlets crisp and short and round,
Each glance at them gives such a pang,
Causing each heart to start, to bound.

No spit curls hang around her face
No greasy curls are clustered there,
But nature shines with richest grace,
Revealing beauties rich and rare.

And then her cheeks, with pinkish tint,
Snugly emboromed, how they glow!
One glance at them would soften flint,
And make one think of heaven below.

Mischief beams out her dancing eyes,
And then her voice, so sweet, so low,
In her sweet presence, how time flies.
Near her each heart feels love's warm glow.

But oh! her curls, her magic curls,
Who can resist their matchless charms,
With twists and turns and cork screw quirls
They vanquish, then subdue our arms.

Dear lady, when you twist your curls
Around your taper fingers, thin,
Say not that Yankees all are churls,
But give to one a chance to win.

Let not those charms, so bright, so fair,
Be buried in oblivion deep,
But let them float upon the air
Lulling the senses to sweet sleep.

Now gentle muse my task is done
To thee my thanks I gladly pay,
Watch o'er this lady till she's won
And keep her curls from growing gray.

FLORIDA.—Provisional Governor Wm. Marvin, of Florida, issued his proclamation to the people of that State on the 3d inst., announcing his appointment by the President and informing them of the necessary steps to be taken to restore civil government. The days for the election of delegates to a convention and for the assembling of the same are not decided upon; but they will be named as soon as proper time shall have been given for the people to take the oath of allegiance and for other necessary preliminaries.—As has been done by all the other provisional governors, Mr. Marvin informs the zitizens that slavery is dead and cannot be resuscited; and the old county incumbents are authorized to still act in matters pertaining to the administration of estates, the recording of deeds, and such indispensable business. Until [illegible] regular civil government shall have been restored, the Governor leaves to the military to preserve order and take cognizance of its breaches throughout the State, and only national officers of a loyal State or Territory are authorized to administer the allegiance oath.

A NECROMANCER IN PARIS.

A Paris correspondent of the Montreal Herald says:

There is in this city a certain M. de Caston, a man of good family and great acquirements, whose feats of prestidigitation are equal to those of the most renowned professors of the art.

With his head tied up in a couple of towels, and then covered with a paletot, he will read without hesitation, and as fast as written, a mass of cipher written at his request on the opposite wall. At one of his *soeanes* he threw a folded paper to a lady who had never seen him, requesting her to put in her pocket unopened.

Absorbed in watching the marvelous things done by the performer, the lady had quite forgotten the paper, when de Caston requested her to name one of the three kingdoms of nature. She named the vegetable kingdom. De Caston, singling out another lady, requested her to name some class of objects belonging to that kingdom. "Flowers," replied the lady. Turning to the third lady, he asked to name a flower. "The rose," said the third lady.

Turning again to my friend, he requested her to read the contents of the paper in her pocket; on doing which she found these words: "The Vegetable Kingdom. Flowers. The Rose." A man of great literary reputation, being invited to a private performance of De Caston's went away incredulous and disgusted, that gentlemen should league themselves with a charlaton. A day or two afterwards he received a note from De Caston, saying that he should call upon him in a day or two. M. L—G—accordingly got down some rare old historian from one of his shelves, and picked out about twenty dates of little known historic facts in the annals of several countries, in remote ages. He drew up his paper, folded it, put it away in his waistcoat pocket, not showing it to any one. De Caston arrived next day, and was shown at once to the study.

"Pray don't disturb yourself," said De Caston, "keep your seat, and let me place myself here," and drawing a chair to the opposite side of the table, he took a folded paper from his pocket, and gave it to Mr. G—, "Don't open it till I ask you to do so," said De Caston; and Mr. G— placed it unopened in his pocket.

"Have you a pack of cards?" demanded the visitor.

"However, we can do just as well without cards as with them by simply imagining that we have them." "Now," he continued, holding out his hand, "just imagine that I am offering you a pack of cards, of which you select four."

M. G—— feigned to draw out four cards, and to place them before him on the table.

Be good enough to write on a paper what cards you have chosen, and fold it up as soon as written.

M. G——did so.

"You have chosen the ace of spades, the king of clubs, the knave of diamonds, and the queen of hearts," quietly remarked the wizard, as Mr. G—— finished folding his paper. Those being the cards of which M. G——had just written down the names.

De Caston then asked M. G—— to write a number of historical dates on a piece of paper, fold it up and hold in his hand.

"I have my list already!" cried Mr. G——, triumphantly.

"Very good," replied de Caston. "Be so kind as to open the paper I gave you on entering your study."

"Judge of my stupefaction," said Mr. G——, "when I found that the paper he [illegible] contained and exact duplicate of my list.

On another occasion, a little group of scientific men, including the great astronomer, M. Le Verrier, had assembled privately to witness De Caston's wonders.

"I do not pretend to any vast amount of science," remarked that gentlemon, "but I have discovered a method of calculation which enables me to solve any mathematical problem, no matter how difficult, instantaneously." "Nonsense, sir," shouted M. Le Verrie, who is very irascible and rude when out of temper, "the thing is impossible!"

"Try me," returned De Caston, requesting a great mathematician present to propound some very difficult problem in the upper regions of algebra. The mathematician took out his pencil and wrote out the terms of some terrifically abstruse and complicate computation, when De Caston, placing his paper on the instant before the mathematician, remarked, "I think, Monsieur, you will find that this is the correct solution of your problem." And correct it was.

Josh Billings at a Watering Place.

Josh writes from Long Branch, New Jersey, to the Troy News as follows:

"Arrived here just in time tew see the Atlantik Osean, which is now on exhibishun, and dewing a good bizziness tew full houses. Took a bath tew onst, and was astonished to find the water so saltous; enquiren the kause of an intelligent natiff, and he informed he didn't care; I think he lied.

There is about one hundred and sixty thousand human being, and other folks here now, az near az kan git at it; I kounted till I get tired, then estimated. His perfectly harie renting tew see the females here in search of natural protectes, I kounted sixteen yesterday in the ple; they awl sighed as I passed by tem, with down cast eyes. I felt sorry fe them, but couldn't help them, for I am thoroughly marrid, and intend tew remain so. There iz two breezes here, sea breeze and a jersee breeze, and i advise all persons tew use the sea breeze fe the other is so much up before it reaches here, that it soon uses up everybody after it gite here. Yesterday I went out krabbing and ketched a peck of them, they bite side ways, and hang on like a dead hoss shoe, they make good vittles enuff, but they aint profitable tew dea if you kount your time with enny thing. The bathing is luxurious, and the bathers resemble mermades, half men and half wimmin; they all dress in the Choctaw kostum, and when they emerge from the water, yu kant tell which is which, unless yu ask them. There is 21 hotels, and they are prinsipally bilt out doors, tew give the guests as much brinacons air az possible. The lodging rooms are small, but handy, each one has a door tew them, and a looking glass on the wall, and two wash bowles and a towell. Dinner iz served at 2 o'clock, and opens with soup, and shuts up with gooseberry. The servants are generallak, but many of them have lived so long amung the whites that they begin to adop our kuller. The beach, bi golite, is worthy ov a philosopher.—Lovers met here from all partes of the country tew vow and sware, and menny a heart that comes here tuff and hearty, goes home smashed, and bleeding luv at every pour."

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction, [illegible] as [illegible] by Dr. W. F. Bason, at his rooms.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

A FARM of 425 acres—near Salisbury—good land—fine water—excellent houses—productive meadows and fair fences. Apply to

T. G. HAUGHTON.

Salisbury, August 9, 1865. 1m-65

20 ACRES of LAND NEAR TOWN

TO BE SOLD ON THE 21st AUG. INST.

I will sell at public sale, on the premises, Aug. 21st, the valuable property on which I reside, comprising 20 acres of land, dwelling house, kitchen and other building.

Also, her household and kitchen furniture, some farming tools, an excellent Wheat Fan, one-horse wagon, &c. &c.

☞ Terms of sale cash.

MARY M. JAMES.

Aug. 14, 1865 4t.

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

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OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 13, 1865.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 19, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR.

Qualifications for Voters.

The qualification for voters are that a paroled men of the Confederate army and navy, under and including the rank of Colonel, in the one and under and including the rank of Lieutenant in the other, shall be permitted to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes in the President's Amnesty Proclamation; also, that they exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty oath signed by himself, and certified to by at least two justices of the Peace, and furthermore that they be citizens, as required by the laws in force preceding May 20th, 1861, except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

SELF-EXPATRIATION.

We are sorry to learn that many of the best citizens of the South have left for Brazil and other foreign countries permanently to remain, and that many others are determined to do so. This is wrong. We should cling to our homes—to the land rendered sacred to us by the memories of our forefathers, and the recollections of the past. It is cowardice to leave now simply because everything does not suit one's idea of justice. The land requires the talent, virtue, and patriotism of all its citizens, and their labor should not be wasted on a Mexico or Brazil. We regret to see that the emigration of Southerners to Brazil has grown so large as to attract the attention of the Emperor, who encourages this emigration by a proclamation which is as follows:

The Imperial Government looks with sympathy and interest on American emigration to Brazil, and is resolved to give the most favorable welcome. Emigrants will find an abundance of fertile land, suitable for the culture of cotton, sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, rice, etc. These lands are situated in the Provinces of San Pedro, San Catharina, Parana San Paulo, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, etc., and each emigrant may select his own lands. As soon as the emigrant has chosen his land it will be measured by the Government, and possession given on payment of the price stipulated.

Unoccupied lands will be sold at the rate of 23, 46 70 or 90 cents per acre (dollar equal to 1,$00 reis), to be paid before taking possession, or sold for terms of five years, the emigrants paying six per cent. interest yearly, and receiving the title of property only after having paid for the land sold

The laws in force grant favors to emigrants, such as exemption from import duties on all objects of personal use, implements of trade, and agricultural implements and machinery.

Emigrants will enjoy under the Constitution of the Empire all civil rights and liberties which belong to native born Brazilians.

They will enjoy liberty of conscience in religious matters, will not be persecuted for motives of religion, but they must respect the religion of the State which is Catholic.

Emigrants may become naturalized citizens after two years' residence in the Empire, and will be exempt from all military duties except the National Guard (militia) in the municipality.

No slaves can be imported into Brazil from any country whatever.

Emigration of agriculturists and mechanics is the most desired in the Empire.

Good engineers are in demand in the Empire.—Some railroads are in construction and others in project, besides many roads to build and rivers to navigate.

Government pays no expenses of transportation, settlement, etc.

The Government is in no need of persons for the army or navy.

On sale, at the disposal of emigrants, lands of the best qualities, belonging to private persons.

These lands are suitable for the growth of coffee, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, rice, Indian corn, etc, and may be obtained in every condition, from virgin forest to that in a complete state of cultivation.

These lands are situated along the rivers of Parahyba, Muriahe and Pomba, the Pedro II Railroad, and the Union carriage road, in the Provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gavaes; along the River Doce, in the Province of Espirito Santo, and on the sea coast of the Provinces of San Paulo, besides other lands of whose localities I have not yet received exact information, the price varying from $1 40 to $7 per acre.

Signed J. C. GALVAO.

For further details apply at the office of the Official Agency of Colonization, No. 23 Ciganos street, Rio de Janeiro.

LUIS H. F. DE AGMAR,
Consul General of Brazil in the U. States.
J. C. GALVAO,
Official Agent of the Government.

We hope that but few will avail themselves of the above offers. We ought all to stay and suffer what is to be suffered together. In a short time the sad memories of the war will grow less acute, and the pangs of the sufferings we have endured will be dimmed by the all powerful hand of Time. Let every one go to work to build up, and reconstruct. In a short time civil government will be restored, and as the Constitution of the United States is the most liberal form of government in the world. when properly administered as we believe it will be by our President, as soon as the great work of reconstruction is accomplished, we shall be sure to find more civil and religious liberty at home than on the waters of the Amazon. All that is wanted to make us a happy people once more is a heart loyal the government of the U. States, and a hand for labor and honest effort. God has cursed us heavily just so far as we moved out of the paths of loyalty. He will bless us just as fast as we regain those paths.

Late Fashions.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *Standard* writing from New York says:

We suppose, *cher* Standard, your lady friends are all dying to know what the latest fashions may be in this gay quarter of the Western hemisphere, so let us jot down a few observations upon this interesting theme. Wide stripes have again risen from oblivion, and all manner of dress goods, silks, moires, tissues, aye, and even organdies, are disfigured by broad bars of some such colors as gaudy hue as cherry, solferino, or Garibald. It don't make any difference, because they happen to be intensely unbecoming to all, short or medium figures, detracting from grace and producing a horribly stiff effect; the fair Eugenie has said "stripes," and ergo, stripes it must be. Embroidery is the most *distingue* ornamenting that can be used for dresses; it is wrought upon thin as well as heavy fabric, in silk or wool, the leaves and flowers of the design, in some instances, being frosted with gold steel or crystal.

If elaborate, this trimming is of course very costly, and so only at the command of ingenious fingers and extravagant purses.

In travelling costume especialy, it is peremptory every particle of the attire should match, and the clique who delight in being as ridiculous as possible, wear even the shoes and parasol to correspond with the "suit," with which every one must be provided to be *a la mode*. Plaid or plain, as the suit may chance to be, gaiters and sun shades are likewise checked, or all of a color, whether green, yellow, blue, etc. Abalmoral skirts are usually cut from the same piece of goods as the dress, if plain, or otherwise, of similar material, the hue of the ground; they are trimmed with bands of silk, embroidered with narrow braid. All walking dresses are raised in festoons around the skirt with Mme Demorest's Imperial Elevator, which makes such pretty waves and convolutions so consistent with elegance, at the same time performing efficient service by keeping the bottom of the roble from our hot over clean public thoroughfares, that no other decoration is required.

Gold and silver fringes in numerous design are used for trimmings; a pretty novelty consists of small coins in these metals, fastened together by fine chains; this style is worn upon bonnets and veils, and sometimes upon dresses.—White toilets have been revived, and now hold a position of preeminence, so that old, young, and middle aged alike luxuriate in the livery of youth and innocence. For morning wear, *piqués* and cambrics are most serviceable, but to look well, they should always be fresh and spotless as the snow. For dinner and evening costume muslin is first in favor, and we behold it gotten up with every conceivable decoration—flounced, fluted tucked, frilled, and so on to the far off end of the ornamentive triumph of the skillful *modistes*.

We shudder to tell you what we *have* next "in our min'ds eye, Horatio," to relate. Can you, perchance, remember the ancient way in which newly imported Teuton maids were went to arrange their flaxen locks? Those lassie braids descending over the shoulders, and finished with streamers of pink and blue, so forcibly reminding the vivid imagination of the capil ary glory of the almond eyed Celestials? Now rumor hath it that the fashionable fair are gradually forsaking "rats" and "water-falls" to inaugurate as the "rage," this fearfully antique mode Even the zephyrs, music toned, sign a sad requiem—a requiem for the aforesaid rats and waterfalls, to the tune of

"Fare thee well, and if forever,
Still forever, fare thee well."

Yours tearfully, C. H. C.

E. W. McKelvey, an express messenger, was killed at Wheeling last Wednesday week, by being struck by a box which fell from a wagon.

GENERAL NEWS.

Imense frauds against the Revenue law have been discovered in the West.

It is said there will not be 25,000 bales of cotton raised in Mississippi this year.

Governor Brownlow of Tennessee is out in another proclamation with reference to the manner in which the late election was conducted.

The wheat crop in the vicinity of Lynchburg has been almost a total failure.

George W. Mordecai and Wm. J Hawkins of this State, are among those lately pardoned.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Tribune has been a rested.

The naval school at Apopolis will open 1st September under commond of Admiral D. D. Porter.

A returned soldier named Hezekiah J. Round, committed suicide near Indianapolis, Ind. lately on hearing of the faithlessness of his wife.

Two women were lately outraged by a party of soldiers near Indianapolis so badly that they died of their wounds.

The western States are complaining of the advent of negroes from the South among them.

A boy was lately flogged to death at the New York House of Refuge.

The statue to Stonewall Jackson is being completed in London.

A company has been organized in New Orleans for the purpose of manufacturing ice in large quantities, which they do by a newly patented French process. The ice is frozen as it would be with the thermometer at ten degrees below zero, and can be furnished much cheaper than that imported from Boston.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, now a prisoner at Fort Pulaski, lost by death a daughter, Miss Sarah Hunter, aged sixteen a few weeks since. As if the cup of his bitterness was not yet filled a few days ago his son fifteen years old was drowned while bathing.

Brig. Gen. Hugh W. Mercer has been arrested and sent to Fort Pulaski.

The State Convention of Mississippi met at Jackson on the 14th inst.

The Secretary of War has ordered, in the case of George W. Painter, a citizen, tried by military commission on the charge of mudering a Federal soldier, and sentenced to be hung, that the proceedings are illegal and void; and the prisoner will be turned over, by the proper officer, to the civil authorities for trial.

John W. Forney and John Covode are mentioned as successors to Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Department.

Capt. Fitzhugh and Maj. Shearer, ex-confederates, have been driven out of Hagerstown, Md., by "returned Union soldiers."

A negro woman, with a fortune of $500,000 advertises in the papers for a husband.

The colored men's State convention of Tennessee is still in session at Nashville. On Thursday, Governor Brownlow was invited to address them, but declined the invitation.

Henry B. Jenkins, paying teller of the Phœnix Back, New York, has been arrested upon the charge of embezzleing $240,000 of the funds of the institution. He confessed his guilt.

The town of Lincoln, in New Hampshire, has not furnished a soldier in the late war, nor raised a cent in the prosecution of it.

On Wednesday night of last week, the Wilmington Herald states, that between that city and North East station on the Weldon railroad. Some six negroes, clad in uniforms armed with muskets with bayonets, visited two or three houses, took all the money they could find and abused occupants in a cruel and shameful manner, piercing them quite severely with the bayonets at different times, and threatening frequently to kill them outright. Only two names of the three men beaten could be remembered—Mr. Williams and Mr. Collins. One lady was treated in a similar manner. One of the men has been arrested.

The 12th regular toast at a banqut of United States officers, held in Raleigh a few nights ago was as follows: The Ladies of Raleigh—"Very charming, but decidedly rebellious." Responded to by Maj. Wallcott, Judge Advocate, Dep't of N. C.

A great effort is being made in Brazil and the Spanish colonies to abolish slavery.

Spain has been compelled to relinquish San Domingo.

The people of Mexico are rising to the support of President Juaraz and the Republic. The Emperor Napoleon is simply repeating the experiment that his uncle made with Spain.

The Georgia Central R. R. and the Atlanta and Gulf R. R. are being rapidly pushed towards completion.

The Pulaski House Savannah has been restored to its former owner Wilkburger late of the Confederate army.

J. D. Howell a brother in law of Mr. Davis has been sentenced to a fine of $250 and six months imprisonment and to be sent from the district for uttering disloyal sentiments in Savannah.

A marriag ceremony was lately performed at the Colored Baptist church, Savannah, between a white lieutenant in a negro regiment, and a colored damsel. The happy pair started on a tour to New York.

The Frigate Congress has been successfuly raised and carried to Norfolk.

The Tennessee papers are filled with accounts of murders and other outrages.

The old Confederate States laboratory buildings were lately burnt in Richmond. By the explosion of a shell one soldier was killed and a negro boy badly injured.

A Police company for Iredell county has been formed at Statesville with the following officers: G. C. Stowe Captain, Dr. W. M Campbell 1st Lt., Wm. J. Brawly 2d Lt. and Geo. W. Clegg 3d Lieut.

The Exodus to Mexico Exaggerated—But few of the Texas Confederates Gone—They are going against Maximillian instead of for Him—Sterling Price, General Parsons, &c

[From the St. Louis Republican, July 27th.]

Major-General Herron, who has just arrived in this city from the Military Division of the Gulf, gives us some information which will correct an error that is generally, if not universally, prevalent throughout the North. It is in relation to the removal of late Confederate soldiers to Mexico, with the intention of taking part in the contest by which that unfortunate country is still distracted. Being just from Shreveport where he received the surrender of the bulk of Kirby Smith's army, and where he was brought into contact with Confederates of every rank, he is of course enabled to speak advisedly.

Instead of the seven or eight thousand Missourians who are said to have accompanied Shelby beyond the Rio Grande, that officer was followed it seems by a scanty band of two hundred.

Their purpose, as well as their leader's, was to join not Maximilian, as has been reported, but Juarez and the liberal cause. Other parties of Confederates who imitated Shelby, Missourians and men from seceded states, will not exceed a few hundred in number, all told. Like the former, they designed to cast their swords into the scale against Maximilian and the French and Austrian contingents by whom he is supported. This, he says, is the purpose of all confederates who have sought or may seek a hand in the military affairs of Mexico. Their motive in siding with the liberal party is one of the resentments towards Louis Napoleon, who so grievously disappointed their hopes of intervention against the United States in the contest from which they have just emerged. A partial revenge, they now think, is attained by expelling his protege from Mexican soil, and they will do their best to bring about such a result. Others upon whom this motive did not operate, expressed a willingness to go out of pure regard for the principle of the Monroe doctrine, and thought that all interlopers upon American soil ought to be driven off.

Sterling Price is in Texas with his family, and entertains no idea of going to Mexico. It is not improbable that he may return to Missouri at no distant day. Gen. Monroe M. Parsons has also located in Texas for the purpose of practicing law. Gen. Churchill, who was captured originally at Arkansas Post, together with Buckner, Bragg and Beauregard, are in New Orleans—none of them thinking of removing permanently from the United States. General Churhill expresses a wish to go to Europe to remain a limited time abroad.

It is rumored that General Joseph E. Johnston is willing to accept the position of superintendent of some railroad. For this position his high executive ability and great scientific attainments eminently fit him, and one of the many reconstructing roads of the South would do well to secure his services. The stockholders of our own Richmond and Danville railroad (says a Richmond paper) will soon be called upon to elect a president, at which time they could not better subserve their interest and the State's than by uniting the offices of President and superintendent, and appointing Gen. Johnston thereto. His military status cannot be urged against his holding a place so entirely separate from politics; and his practical good sense, combined with his thorough knowledge of the improvements in the science of mechanics, will soon make the road the best in the State, as it is already the most important.

LOCAL.

The Burnt District.

In our remarks a few days ago on the Burnt District, we are sorry that we should have given to any one offence.—We thought the structure and its adjoining one on main street, fair subjects of criticism as they are in the most prominent section of the city. They will attract more attention than Stewart's marble palace, New York, or the Cathedral at Milan. Their style of architecture is so unique and the arabesque work on the frame building will rival the finest productions of modern or ancient artists. What we said, however, as what we say now, is prompted by good feeling and humour, and we hope that the first thing sent from this journal with malicious or evil intent, will like the Bomerang of the Australian, return to the hand that threw it.

our Paper.

There are still a few persons in the city who do not take the paper. We hope that all such will send us their names at once. On Monday we will issue the Weekly *Banner*, and on every succeeding Monday. Those of our country friends who wish the Weekly should at once send us their subscription, as in a few days the mails will be re established and they will be able to get it regularly. For terms, see the Prospectus, published in another column.

"Closing the Records."

Most of the troops here are to go out the coming week. Five companies of the 128th Indiana will remain here under command of Col. Packard. Capt. B. F. Briscoe, the efficient mustering officer has mustered out at this post about seven thousand and five hundred officers and men. The records have been closed at headquarters. The flag has been folded and carefully and sacredly placed away; the flag staff has been committed into firewood and, in plain words—"the records have been closed."

Gen. Cooper.

Brig. Gen. Cooper, of Tennessee, our first military commander at this Post, says the Raleigh Progress, has been elected to Congress, without opposition.—This we think is a mistake. Mr. Maynard is elected in General Cooper's District, and the latter was not a candidate. The Cooper elected is Ed. Cooper, of Shelbyville, Middle Tennessee and hence the mistake.

Internal Revenue Laws.

Those persons who wish a copy of the Internal Revenue Laws, can procure the same at McNeely, Young & Co's., Jenkins' Corner.

More Falsehood.

It having been circulated in the country, by evil and mischievous persons, that Gov. Holden favored negro suffrage, a number of worthy, loyal citizens, being in the city yesterday, called on the Governor, as we learn, to hear a denial of the malicious report from his own lips. which denial of corse he promptly made, Neither Gov. Holden or the *Standard* newspaper, his immediate organ, has uttered anything favoring or looking to negro suffrage, but on the contrary both are unqualifiedly committed against it.

These falsehoods are but the continuation of the persecutions of last summer, and are put in circulation by disloyal persons for the bassest of purposes. We assure the loyal citizens of Wake, and of the entire state, that no in North Carolina is more unqualifiedly opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks than Gov. Holden. It is strange that loyal men should listen to such falsehoods when uttered against gentlemen who have proven themselves so true in the past.—*Progress.*

From Fortress Monroe.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 9th instant, says:

Quite a little flutter of excitement was occasioned yesterday evening by Jeff. Davis appearing on the rampart of the fort next to the main road of Old Point. He was plainly visible from this much-frequented highway, and little knots collected all along the wooden footway which skirts the road. All stared with open eyes on the grey-clad figure that was the observed of all observers. Major General Miles was a little in advance of his prisoner, the officer of the guard for the day was at Jeff's. side, and two armed soldiers followed. Davis seated himself upon the grassy slope of the rampart and gazed inward, to the disgust of the assembled crowd, who were anxious for a distant glimpse of his features. That curiously important topic, "Jeff. Davis' health," was satisfactorily discussed by the assemblage, and after twenty minutes patient gazing the crowd was relieved from duty by Jeff. rising and walking to to a more remote portion of the ramparts beyond the reach of outside eyes.

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON.

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

CONDEMNED GOV'T. STORES

AT

AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY morning the 22d inst I will expose at Public Sale at my Warehouse,

Thirty-four Hundred Pounds Hard Bread.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock. Terms Cash.

J. F. HUBER,
Capt. & C. S.

Salisbury, Aug. 17, 1865. 4t-72

WANTED.

100 *BUSHEL IRISH POTATOES*

TO BE SENT IN BAGS OR BARRELS and delivered to me here.

DAVID WHITAKER.
Howerton House.

Aug. 18, 4t—72

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICE.

SALISBURY, N. C,
August 16th 1865.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD, will hold its next regular meeting in Statesville, N. C. Commenceing the 13th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. RUMPLE, *Stated Clerk.*

[tf-72]

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash.*

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins, Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.

Salisbury. August 12, 1865. 1m-65

Good News! Good News!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.

ARE at their old stand Jenkin's corner, Old times have come again, and they would invite City and Country Merchants to call and examine their stock of

Dry Goods. Clothing, Hats and Caps,

and a large and general variety of GOODS of every kind and description.

We receive from the Northern Markets the latest styles of goods

WEEKLY BY EXPRESS.

☞ PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.

3wd70 Jenkin's Corner.

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

TO DAY I open for sale a large and choice variety of

Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery, &c.

THOSE wishing Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Glass ware and hardware, would do well to call. I have also a general assortment of ladie's and gentleman's wearing apparel.

Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Shoes and Gaiters,
Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Linens,
Domestics,

And other articles for use and ornament. They were all selected by my-self, from the first market of the East.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8, 1865. tf-63

IMPORTANT TO HIRERS OF FREEDMEN.

Notice.

WHEREAS: A large number of Farmers are turning away their colored help without any remuneration for their labors in raising the crop of the present season, thus leaving them without homes or subsistence during the coming winter. I take this method to inform all interested, that as the crop raised has been done by the hard labor of the colored people, they are entitled to a support from the same through the coming winter. The Government will not permit you (the farmers) to harvest and sell the labor of the colored help, and make no provisions for their support. It is expected that the Planters will make a full distribution of their crops, with those who assited to raise it, and enough to support them through the coming winter, without help from the Government. Any Planter or Farmer who may or have turned away their colored help, without complying with the above, will be charged for their support should they come to the relief Camp in this District, for subsistence.

Colored help will be held Responsible for the fulfilment of their contracts.

CHAS. EMERY,
Capt. & Asst. Supt. of Freedmens Bureau.

Salisbury, N C. Aug. 12, 1865. tf-70

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of this, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the

HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods. Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimming, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashins. 32 tf

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6 25 p. m Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL	GOING WEST	ACCOMODATION.
Leave Raleigh	7 40 p. m	Leave Raleigh 6.00 a. m.
" Gre'nsb'ro	2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro 12.50 p m
" Salisbury	6 45 "	" Salisbury 5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte	10.10 "	Arrive Charlotte 7.00. "

GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte	3.00 p m	Leave Charlotte 5 25 a m
" Salisbury	6 25 "	" Salisbury 9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro	10 15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro 1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh	4 30 a m	Arrive Raleigh 7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a. m stopping at Shops over night.

The mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES.
Eeng. & Sup't.

(tf-67)

HEAD QURS. 1st DIV. 23d A. C.
Salisburp, N. C. Aug 16th 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 158.

EXTRACT, V.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to sell or give to *soldiers articles of citizens clothing.* All violations of this order will be promptly *punnished.*

By Command of

COL. PARISH.

HENRY A. HALL, Capt. & A. A. G.

[3t-71]

CONCORD FEMALE

COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

THE PRICE of BOARD will be $15,00 per month. The price of Tuition will be at the rate of $30,00 per Session of 20 week.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French and Drawing.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and, also, a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The greatest possible indulgence will be given to patrons.

Address J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Statesville, N. C

Salisbury July 24, pd—1m-61

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

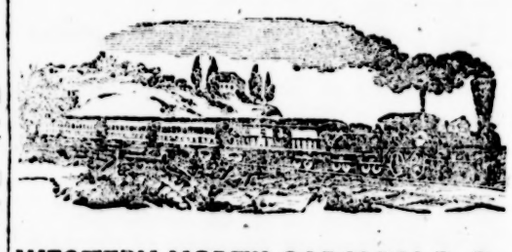
AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted, No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12.
Brown and Bleached shirting.
Calicoes.
Linen, silk, & Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Shoes, Ladie's & Gents.
Hosiery,
Hats Black & Drab.
Suspenders.
Irish Linen,
Shirt Collars & Bosoms.
Coats Spool Thread
Flax do.
Buttons assorted.
Hoop Skirts.
Black Braid
Iron.
Nails.
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.
Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c. &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63—



WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R.,

STATESVILLE, N. C., July 28, 1865.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the town of Newton, on Thursday the 31st day of August next

All Stockholders, unless belonging to the "excepted classes," who take the amnesty oath required by the President of the United States, can vote and take part in the meeting.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Secretary and Treasury.

July 31, 1865-30t-63

HOPKINS & CO.,

HOPKINS, HULL & ATCHISON,

Importers and Dealers In

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 258 BALTIMORE St.

Oposite Hanover St.

Baltimore.

ASK their old friends and Merchants generally to call and examine their stock.

July 9, 1865. 1mpd-64

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by

MOSES A. SMITH

Salisbury. July 1, 1865 tf-42

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The advertiser teaches the above and wishes to obtain employment in that way, any time after the middle of September next. Having no mail communication at Marion, N. C., where he is now engaged, any party in want of his services may address T. J. Meroney, Esq. Salisbury, who will exhibit testimonials and arrange terms.

GEORGE PADISON.

August 12th, '65. 6t-67

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence-forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States, or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 20th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless administer those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so, and the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 9th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

By the Governor: Provisional Governor.

LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE SPRING) SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

Newbern, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval-Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property* which they wish to dispense of will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase or lease *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Town or City Property* in any portion of North Carolina will find it their interest to correspond with us.

July 13. 1m-52

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.